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WANTED
 When you want anything, advertise in the special column of this paper. See page two, some bargains are offered there which will pay you to read about.

It is generally agreed in Washington, according to advices from the national capital that the investigation of campaign expenditures by presidential candidates is likely to raise an issue in the national campaign. Just what the outcome will be remains to be seen.

Alexander Fullerton Phillips, Ph. D., of Windsor, the Vermont Morgan horse king, who has spent a quarter of a million of Virginia dollars in the last twelve years in this State to revive the Vermont Morgan, and whose exhibits at the State Fair regularly take all sorts of prizes and sweetest, has a Morgan colt foaled five weeks ago, which Mr. Phillips says is of the purest possible Morgan blood and the best colt of his age that he ever saw. The sire of this colt is Rob Roy and the dam Hippolyta. The sire of Hippolyta was Ethan Allen III. Mr. Phillips has named his colt, "Daniel L. Cady."

BETRAYAL OF FINANCIAL TRUST

Delicate consideration for family and associates and community would lead one to draw the mantle of charity over developments like that which has stirred Vergennes and vicinity. History remote and recent has demonstrated over and over again, however, that the covering up or the screening of one who has yielded to temptation is not a kindness certainly not to the cause of public morals, much less to youth who are being educated constantly in one direction or the other as to the sacredness of public and financial trust. Somehow it is harder to deal without gloves with cases of this kind where the offender or the victim, as the case may be, has stood high in the community. One hesitates to discredit conditions which should keep one from falling, whereas we naturally look for such things from people who have an environment that breeds the spirit of crime as well as vice.

And yet the very fact that a man has stood high in the community makes it all the more necessary to visit the penalty of offending, for if we are to have one law for one class of people and another law for another class, then we cease to be a veritable democracy and become mere respecters of persons in our thinking and government as well as in our public morals. The very fact that a man is surrounded by influences that would draw him upward and keep him from falling makes him all the more deserving of condemnation for yielding to temptation. In some respects we agree with the Rutland Herald's point of view thus set forth: "The tragic termination of the life of a prominent citizen of Vergennes, entrusted with responsibility and possessing in no slight degree the confidence of his townsmen and associates, suggests anew how very little we know about the man in the next house, the adjacent store or the same business block."

"Many alienists and neurologists hold that no man who does such a thing as embezzling trust funds and then, when faced with discovery, who takes his own life, is entirely sane, and certainly that is the charitable view to take of it, but the history of such tragedies hardly bears out the suggestion in its entirety."

"Sudden temptation, swift and overpowering; a secret passion for gaming or speculation; a double life that makes excessive and irresistible demands on time and capital; extravagant taste or family; dulling of the moral sense and the destruction of character through vice or indulgence; callous indifference to the rights of property, bred by sharp or borderline business practice—all these are familiar to the criminologist, but none of them—on the face of the facts—seems to apply to the Vergennes case."

"Probably little more will be heard of the latter. The officers of the bank have no doubt already provided against any loss to depositors or investors capital. The bereaved family will probably not make any more investigation further than the necessities of the case demand. There is no criminal action to be taken, so the chances are that the tragedy will pass into the limbo of mystery in which such cases rest."

"Incidentally, lacking full and explicit knowledge of the facts, the motives and the suggested psychology to the case, it would be impossible even to 'point a moral' or 'draw a tale' with any completeness, for which perhaps one's readers might be thankful."

We can not agree with the view that there is no moral to be drawn in this case. On the contrary there is a very plain moral. We have not the slightest doubt that in the case of Cashier Strong as in that of State Auditor Graham, offending began with not the slightest intent to defraud anybody.

There was a temporary lack of private funds. It would be an easy matter to borrow from funds entrusted to their care, and replace the same when the ship came in. The money may have been restored and this process may have been repeated time and again. Finally there came a time, however, when it was not possible to replace the money, and to meet periodic examination it became necessary to pad accounts. When that step was reached

SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL AS A FACTOR IN THE CAMPAIGN

When the Vermont department of the American Legion met in Montpelier recently an issue arose which was destined to stir the whole country and the American Congress as had no other question of a domestic military and financial nature for years. The question was whether Congress should be asked to pass what has come to be known as the Soldiers' Bonus bill. The leaders of the forces for and against were respectively Major H. Nelson Jackson, of Burlington, and President John M. Thomas, of Middlebury. The advocates of the bonus won by a large majority.

The sequel to the struggle which the Vermont Legion thus helped to start is told in the telegraphic columns of the Free Press this week. The bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 289 to 92, and it now faces the Senate, where it has been referred to committee. There opponents say it is doomed to sleep at least until after the national conventions have done their worst or best, and the presidential campaign is well under way.

The bill contemplates the raising of the enormous sum of \$1,600,000,000, or nearly half the entire national debt at the close of the Civil War, which was \$2,775,000,000.

The new taxes and increases in existing taxes designed to raise the additional revenue required to meet the heavy expenditures on account of the bonus payments include an excise tax of 10 per cent. on stock dividends; a tax of one-half of one per cent. on real estate transfers; a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on stock exchange and grain exchange transfers; a graduated tax on the manufacture of tobacco averaging about thirty-three per cent. increase over present taxes; increases in income surtaxes of one per cent. on incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to \$26,000, and three per cent. on incomes over \$26,000.

In the provisions providing for taxes on stocks and bonds it is required that between December 1, 1920, and November 30, 1923, there shall be a tax of two cents on each \$10 or fraction thereof of face value of stocks and bonds sold or transferred, unless the selling price is in excess of the face value, in which case the tax shall be two cents on each \$10 or fraction thereof of the selling price. Where the shares are without face value the tax shall be 20 cents on each share unless the selling price is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be two cents on each \$100 or fraction thereof of the selling price.

After December 1, 1923, the tax will be two cents on each \$100 or fraction thereof of face value unless the selling price is in excess of the face value, when the tax shall be two cents on each \$100 or fraction thereof of the selling price. In cases of shares without face value, the tax is to be two cents on each share unless the selling price exceeds \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be two cents on each \$100 or fraction thereof of the selling price.

The sections relating to a "produce exchange tax" provide that on each sale or agreement to sell any products or merchandise under the rules and usages of any exchange or board of trade for future delivery, the tax shall be as follows:

Between December 1, 1920, and November 30, 1923, two cents for each \$10 or fraction thereof of the selling price of the products covered by the sale or agreement. After December 1, 1923, the tax is to be two cents for each \$100 or fraction thereof of the selling price.

The real estate tax is to be five cents for each \$10 or fraction thereof on receipts for payments on sales of real estate. This provision covers the period between December 1, 1920, and November 30, 1923.

The tax on the manufacture of tobacco is to be levied between December 1, 1920, and November 30, 1923. This tax, in addition to that now required, is as follows:

On cigars not weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, 25 cents per 1,000; on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, if manufactured or imported to retail at not more than five cents each, 50 cents per 1,000; on cigars to retail at more than eight, and not more than 15 cents, \$1.50 per 1,000; on cigars to retail at more than 15 cents and not more than 20 cents, \$2 per 1,000; on cigars to retail at more than 20 cents, \$2 per 1,000.

Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000 are assessed \$1 per 1,000, and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 are assessed 80 cents per 1,000 additional. On tobacco and snuff the additional tax is two cents per pound.

The stock dividend provisions require every corporation to pay a special excise tax on all dividends declared and paid by it on its own shares after March 15, 1920, of \$10 for each \$100 of the par or face value or fraction of the shares. If the dividends are declared without par or face value, the tax is to be computed at the rate of \$10 per share unless the actual market value is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be computed at the rate of \$10 on each \$100 of such actual value or fraction thereof.

These taxes are designated as "Victory taxes." Each veteran of the World War is to have the right to avail himself of one, but only one, of the following plans: 1. To receive a vested service pay, or in other words, a cash bonus. 2. To receive an adjusted service certificate which has a face value equal to the adjusted service pay plus 40 per cent. with interest payable for twenty years at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum compounded annually, such amount being approximately equal to 3.28 times the adjusted service pay of the veteran. The amount of the face value of the certificate shall be payable to the veteran twenty years after the date of application or, if he should die during that period, to his beneficiary. 3. To receive vocational training aid. 4. To receive farm or loan aid. 5. To receive land settlement aid.

Forty Republicans, including Congressman Mann, of Illinois, regarded as the ablest parliamentarian in Congress, Chairman Kahn of the House military committee, and Congressman Greene, a leading member of the committee, S. D. Fess, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, ex-Speaker Cannon and other Republican leaders opposed the measure in the form in which it was presented at this time, when we face so many other financial problems.

It is no secret that political pressure has been brought to bear on both sides in Congress for and against this bonus measure. The Democrats at first assumed that Republicans in Congress, being responsible for the nation's finances in a legislative way, would utterly oppose the project. The Democrats accordingly believed it to be a good thing to "push along" in order to put the Republicans under the necessity of opposing it and thus antagonizing the ex-service men.

Later on the Democrats discovered that a host of service men were opposing the measure. On the other hand, the Democrats also found that many Republican members would favor a bonus in order to get the support of the majority of the ex-service men, who favored a bonus. The Democrats discovered too late that they had helped forge a weapon which the Republicans could use to good advantage in the campaign, as the responsible majority in Congress, but they had gone so far in forcing the issue they could not turn back. Hence the majority of both parties in Congress helped pass the bonus bill.

One of the most powerful arguments urged against this bonus bill was that of Secretary Houston of the treasury. He said the proposal to expend between one and two billions of dollars is a very serious one for the American people at this time when credits are so disturbed. He did not know how we could float bonds for \$2,000,000,000. If he floated them at a high rate of interest, it would ruin many poor people who would be obliged to sell Liberty and Victory bonds at a great loss. He thought the least harmful way would be taxation.

Advocates of the pending bonus measure said the country owes an obligation to the men and women who served in the World War, to relieve financial distress of men, many of whom lost profitable positions, or professional income. That is always an irresistible appeal, even though Republicans have been called ungrateful.

ed there came a gradual hardening of conscience so that friends could be greeted with a smile as though nothing had happened. The process of borrowing and manipulation could not be stopped because the original motive of borrowing had become a mountain of unpayable debt. The only question then was when inevitable discovery must come. The feelings of an individual under con-

ditions like these are almost unthinkable for a person in ordinary condition of mind and thought, but we can readily understand how a process of crooked thinking that one is not wronging others by borrowing their money gradually puts the mind and soul through a process of evolution that makes suffering less keen, than we would think, and yet confessions have shown that offenders do suffer untold anguish.

The moral is short and swift. Never "borrow" money that you are handling and that does not belong to you for your own private use. Keep your personal cash separate from that of others as scrupulously as though the latter were a germ of yellow fever instead of yellow gold.

NORWICH'S NEW PRESIDENT

A few years ago, the Hon. Guy W. Bailey was secretary of State and the Hon. Charles A. Plumley of Northfield was speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives. To-day Mr. Bailey is head of the University of Vermont and Mr. Plumley has just been elected president of Norwich University. We combine the names of these two sterling sons of the Green Mountain State in this way because they are illustrious demonstrations of the fact that it is not necessary for Vermont youth to leave this State in order to get ahead and to win conspicuous success.

We believe both of these institutions will flourish to a particular degree because they have at their head not only college graduates of their own production, but also native Vermonters closely identified with Vermont and thoroughly acquainted with all of Vermont's varied interests and needs.

The choice of Mr. Plumley for the presidency of Norwich is particularly happy. He has had a broad experience, having qualified particularly as a tax expert, following his appointment as commissioner of taxes for Vermont. He has recently been employed as tax specialist by one of the great industrial concerns of the country.

His knowledge of laws in general and his experience in various directions combined with his executive ability will enable him to discharge the duties of his new position efficiently and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In this connection the Barre Times well says:

"Ever since his graduation from Norwich University in 1896, and presumably from a time considerably prior to that date, Charles A. Plumley has been an enthusiastic Norwich man, being foremost in the councils of the University, a trustee and a strong booster for the institution at Northfield. So it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Plumley received a decisive majority of the trustee vote in favor of election as president of the University. The University could scarcely find a more loyal man to be its administrative head, nor a man more thoroughly conversant with the needs of the institution. Mr. Plumley also possesses a considerable degree of tact, which is recognized as a good quality to be possessed by the president of a college or university. The benefit of Mr. Plumley's wide acquaintance throughout the State ought also to prove advantageous to Norwich. So these considerations, among others, serve to commend the action of the trustees. It is to be presumed that Mr. Plumley had already made known his willingness to accept the election; otherwise, the choice would not have been made. That proving to be the fact, a great many people throughout the State will welcome back to Vermont a man who lately had transferred his business affiliations to Akron, O., after serving the State as tax commissioner. Many people regretted to have Mr. Plumley go away; so they will gladly welcome him back."

We believe both President Plumley and Norwich University are to be congratulated on this university election, and we wish for both continued success and deserved prosperity.

WHITE TRILLIUMS
 Deep by the shadowy pathway of the woods
 Touched by the flickering, changing play
 Of sun and mighty shade, these beauties stood
 Nodding and swaying, happy, bright and gay.

A mass of white, clear silver set in green.
 Pointed with bits of priceless, dusty gold.
 Moving so gently with the breeze unseen.
 Waving a message filled with joy untold.

Heralds of summer, ushered in by spring
 Omens of faith and happiness and love;
 Symbols of peace, eternal though unseen,
 Flowers of the woods! You are the gifts of God.

—Pearl Randall Wasson.

SHORT AND SHARP
 Everything looks well to the man who looks well.—New York Commercial.

The Methodist bishops are calling for the church throughout the world to pray, in view of the great unrest. The Lord has already provided the cure. Work is the answer.—Houston Post.

Germany's minister of national defense informs us that Germany's heart is sick. Too many years without exercise.—Baltimore Sun.

Once there was a plumber who arrived on the job with all the tools he needed. He was starting in to fix a leaky tap in his own home.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A garden patch is just as good a sign of thrift as any other kind of patch.—Buffalo Courier.

The Reds' ideal is a world in which everybody will work as hard as government clerks in Washington.—Durham Sun.

The hyphens are being organized thoroughly in the hope that they will be able to swing the balance of power in the national elections this fall.—Savannah News.

The female factor in politics is expected to counteract the malefactor.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

FREE PRESS WANT ADS PAY BEST

THE STATE

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT

Floyd A. Mitchell of Barre and Arthur G. Trudeau of Middlebury have passed the entrance examinations for the United States Military Academy and will be admitted July 1, provided they pass the physical examination.

RUTLAND SONG WRITER

James H. Ryan, a Rutland marble cutter and carver, has broken into the song-writing game. Two songs, "Why Found the Long Lost Dove" and "Waiting" and his recent lyrics, "My Heart Will Thank Your Request" is another from his muse, with G. W. Ashley. All have been published, and Ryan and his brother have joined hands in the venture.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Leroy Haselton, 32, attempted suicide at Springfield, Vt., by hanging, but was found by his wife and cut down. It is believed he will recover.

1300 COTTAGE BURNS

A loss of \$1,200 was sustained when the E. E. Keyes cottage near Center Rutland was burned. It was completely furnished. It is believed tramps set the fire.

MANY RACE ENTRIES

The Rutland fair, horse and cattle show September 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 has many entries. Horses being entered from every New England State, and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada.

BURNED BY FLUID

James Canning was painfully burned at the plant of the Carvers Falls power station of the Rutland Railway, Light & Power company the other day when some fluid splattered on his face.

OPEN MEMORIAL BUILDING

The new Memorial building at Proctor was formally presented to the village on Saturday. President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College gave the address, and the Proctor band led a procession of veterans to decorate soldiers' graves.

AUTHORESS LIVED IN SPRINGFIELD
 Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter, who won fame with "Pollyanna" lived for some years in Springfield, Vt., where her husband was in the furniture business. Her mother was a member of the Woolson family of that village.

SHOOTS HIMSELF

Merritt Pratt of Bennington, 21, shot himself Saturday morning shortly after his wife, who is only 16, returned from a dance with her brother. The wound is six inches below the heart, but he may recover. The cause of his act is not clear. Although he lost a leg when eight years old, he has been able to get around almost as actively as other boys with both legs.

A GARDNER AT 34

Although she is 34 years old, Mrs. Emma Butler Reynolds of Chester, widow of a veteran of the war of 1812, works in her little garden every day. She lives alone and is in the best of health.

NEIGHBORS WAKE FAMILY

Neighbors discovering a fire that started in the attic of the tenement house in Brattleboro woke the family, all of whom were asleep, and called the fire department. As a result, the house was saved from destruction.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL

A May Day festival was held at Bennington by school children Friday, when 250 participated. There were 11 events. The costumes were masterpieces of "crepe paper, silk, linen, and good taste."

MOVIE STUNTS EXPENSIVE

As the result of attempting to perform some movie stunts in ripping up a little excitement in a candy shop in Hollow Falls, three youths from Springfield, Vt., paid fines of \$100 each and costs of \$35.

PLANT MORE POTATOES

Own Your Own Spuds Next Fall and Cut Down Prices
 If you have any garden space to spare by all means plant some of it to potatoes. This is the advice of the United States Department of Agriculture to gardeners who want to avoid the high prices for potatoes which seem to be in prospect for next fall. The early crop of potatoes in the Southern States is now well advanced and soon there will be a supply of new potatoes on all the markets. These will last but a short time, however, and can not be depended upon for use next winter. The late or main crop produces most of the potatoes that go into storage and supply the markets all through the winter months. Home gardeners can help to make this supply adequate.

MUCH LAND AVAILABLE
 Land that is now in early crops, in some sections may be planted to late potatoes after these crops have been removed. Any vacant or unused land, even though it may be a little rough and difficult to handle, may be made to produce good potatoes. Even the back yard will help to produce the "spuds" for the family table if it is not too shady. There is likely to be much unused farming land this year and groups of city men could well afford to plant this land to potatoes on a share basis.

Seed potatoes are scarce and high in price, but a bushel of seed will plant one-tenth acre and should produce 12 to 20 bushels of potatoes, of a winter's supply for a family of five. Cut the seed potatoes, as they are planted, to a single good or two eyes if the tubers are not large. First plow or spade the ground and pulverize it, then lay off the rows, three feet apart. If the land is not rich and most vacant land is not, scatter 100 pounds of good grade of fertilizer over the tenth acre or better, apply it in the rows and mix well with the soil before planting the potatoes. Open the rows 4 or 5 inches deep with a hoe or a hand plow and drop the seed, one piece in a hill, 14 inches apart in the rows, then cover with loose soil to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. Don't wait for the plants to come up before giving the surface a good raking or two to keep the ground loose and mellow.

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT
 Rural New Yorker, Green Mountain and McCormick are the leading late or standard varieties of potatoes. In Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Indiana, Ohio, and western New York, the first named is planted extensively. In northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey and New England, the Green Mountain is a leader in Maryland, Virginia, and southward along the Atlantic Coast, the old McCormick is king of the late varieties because it is a "sure cropper," although of inferior quality. There are two kinds, the true McCormick with flesh colored skin and deep pink eyes and the other the white McCormick. The latter is considered the best.

In Wisconsin, Michigan, northern New England, where there is no early crop of any consequence, the standard crop of potatoes should be planted from May 20 to June 5 or 10, but no later. In the belt north of Washington, D. C., and the Ohio River and south of the region indicated above, late potatoes should be planted from June 5 to July 1. On Long Island and in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, late potatoes may often be planted as late as July 15 or 20 and make a fair

The Burlington Savings Bank

Incorporated 1847		
Deposits	Surplus	Assets
1899	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1900	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1901	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1902	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1903	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1904	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1905	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1906	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1907	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1908	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1909	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1910	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1911	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1912	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1913	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1914	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1915	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1916	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1917	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1918	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1919	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18
1920	\$2,710.18	\$2,710.18

Business can be transacted without delay by mail as well as in person

This bank has never required notice from depositors wishing to withdraw money

Write for Further Information

C. P. Smith, President F. W. Ward, Vice-President
 F. W. Perry, Vice-President E. S. Isham, Treasurer
 Levi P. Smith, Vice-President C. E. Beach, Assistant Treas.

Why not?

Save that dollar until it will buy more?

Add it to your savings account—

Or start a new one—

And it will be growing bigger while you wait.

Burlington Trust Company
 162 COLLEGE STREET.

Tax Free

This bank pays all Vermont taxes in accordance with the State law on all its deposits.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Emory C. Mower, Pres., Robert J. White, Vice-Pres.
 Hollis E. Gray, Treasurer.
 Charles H. Shipman, Frank E. Bigwood, Guy W. Bailey, Homer E. Wright, William E. MacBride.

Winooski Savings Bank

51 years of successful business
 No. 11 Winooski Block. Winooski, Vt.

A CAPITALIST

is a lender of money. A miser lends not. A depositor in a Savings Bank is a capitalist, he has account large or small. The bank lends the deposits to others but promises to return to the depositor his money on demand. We are a "Home Bank" because our loans are lent in Vermont in a larger proportion to depositors than any other Savings Bank or Trust Co. of Vermont. Let us do your investing. We promise it will be safe. You can demand cash at any time.

Home Savings Bank, 190 Main Street, Burlington, Vt.
 C. W. Brownell, Pres., Clarence P. Coville, Vice-Pres., C. E. Brownell, Treas.

Chittenden County Trust Co.
 Burlington, Vermont.

Always Courteous

Not simply for policy sake but an appreciation of the business that comes to us and this business is increasing all the while.

crop. It has been found best to plant fairly early and give the potatoes plenty of time to ripen as this improves the flavor. The quality of Green Mountain is better than that of McCormick but it is not so sure a cropper in the southern territory.

In the southwestern States, Triumph and Cobbler are grown both as an early and late crop, the medium size, early grown potatoes being spread in the shade and allowed to become green or sprouted, then planted as late seed.

THE DEAN OF WASHINGTON'S CLERICAL CORPS
 After 56 years in the government service, George W. Evans, chief disbursing officer of the Interior department, Washington, is still young at 71. He works right along every day just as he has done for more than half a century, and sets the pace or much younger men. During the 36 years that he has been chief, he has handled \$50,000,000 without loss of a penny to himself or the government.

Evans attributes his excellent health to right living, gymnastic exercises in his youth, long walks, and continuous hard military drilling in his later years. For his vacation he goes annually to the north shore of Massachusetts where he takes a daily bath in the ocean off Cape Ann, at an average temperature of 70 degrees, and dances when dances, is a numbers racket agent with the "boys" and "girls" of 20. Furthermore he never allows himself to become worried over business or government affairs. He wisely leaves it all behind when he goes home at night.

Evans is a most interesting "hold over" from the days of Abraham Lincoln. He is the oldest employe in point of continuous service in the Interior department, with more than 6,000 employes of various grades, and is probably "dean of the clerical corps" in official Washington. Among his associates he has a variety of titles, such as "Chief," "Major," and "Uncle George." He is the "Walking Encyclopedia" of the department, and whenever any one wants information concerning the early records of the department they are referred to Evans. He is a type of the faithful government employe who keeps the machinery of government running smoothly in the midst of the ups and downs of successive administrations.

—Albert Sidney Gregg, in Leslie's